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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,469	01/30/2004	Sang-on Choi	Q79516	3608

23373 7590 10/31/2007
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
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WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER

TO, TUAN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3663

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/31/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/767,469	Applicant(s) CHOI ET AL.	
	Examiner Tuan C. To	Art Unit 3663	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4 and 6-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, and 6-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 2, 4, and 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura (US 20010029430A1), and in view of Watanabe et al. (US 20030128211A1), and Doulton et al. (US 4512667).

Regarding claims 1, and 2, Tamura basically teaches a portable terminal device that comprises an input unit (Tamura, page 3, paragraph 0036) for inputting a destination to a portable device using a key of the portable device. The portable terminal device includes a magnetic sensor (2) that detects a geographic direction (Tamura, paragraph 0030), a display device that shows both direction to a location and orientation of the portable terminal on a display screen of the terminal device (Tamura, page 1, paragraph 0009, lines 13-29; paragraph 0013), a control unit (6) receives input from a key and a shortest route to the destination is calculated on the basis of the map information and then displayed on the display of the portable terminal. It is noted that in order to calculate the basic of the map information and then displayed on the display of the portable terminal, the control unit (6) inherently manages a direction searching command for searching a direction to said destination, or generally speaking the destination is a specific location of a city set up by a user. The control unit (6) further teaches the orientation of the portable terminal device and the direction to a destination are shown on the display based on the detected geographical sensor (2) and the input destination.

Although Tamura teaches a storage device for storing map information, said storage device does not fairly show information on directions between major cities of all the nations and a specific location, and a second display, which is controlled by the control unit, for generating an alarm when the orientation of the device and the direction to the specific location are aligned with each other.

The second reference to Watanabe et al. has been provided as teach such the storage device (Watanabe et al., page 4, paragraph 0043; paragraph 0104).

The third reference to Doulton et al. teaches a portable information device having an output related to natural physical events, including a second display controlled by the control unit (see figure 3, microprocessor), for generating an alarm when the orientation of the device and the direction to the specific location area aligned with each other (see abstract; column 4, lines 31-39).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the portable terminal device with the storage device that stores the map information as taught by Tamura to include the storage device that stores information on directions between major cities of all the nations and the specific location in Watanabe et al., and the second display as taught in Doulton et al so that the device user have advantage of to ensure a right direction to a selected destination.

As to claim 4, none of the cited reference teaches that the second display has a light emitting diode, but this feature is well known since a display can have a light emitting diode for the purpose of illumination.

As to claims 6-8, Doulton et al. teaches that the portable information device includes a control unit which is the microprocessor (figure 3) that control the display for setting up the current city information on the display when a mode for searching for the direction to the specific location (abstract) is selected through the input unit (figure 3, keypads).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 09/4/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argued in his response that the cited reference to Tamura fails to disclose the newly added limitation "detected direction to which a system is headed is displayed". It is not persuasive. As discussed herein above, Tamura discloses that the control unit (6) controls to display on the display device of the portable terminal device both direction to a location and orientation of the portable terminal device. The reference to Doulton et al. discloses another portable terminal device having a microprocessor, which is coupled to a compass as shown in figure 3, controls to display the detected direction to which the device is headed to Mecca for a user (see also column 10, lines 22-33).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the cited reference to Tamura is modified to include the teaching of Watanabe et al., and Doulton et al. so that the user can firmly obtain a right direction to a selected destination.

Conclusions

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan C To whose telephone number is (571) 272-6985. The examiner can normally be reached on from 8:00AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571-272-6878.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patent Examiner,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tuan C To', is written over a horizontal line.

Tuan C To

October 24, 2007